

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 10th July, 1888.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Hindustán* (*Kálíkankar*), of the 5th and 6th July,

Circulation,  
181 copies.

Mr. Meredith Townsend's article in the *Contemporary Review* in commenting upon the article published by Mr. Meredith Townsend in the *Contemporary Review* on the question whether British rule will always exist in this country or not, is surprised to notice that Mr. Meredith Townsend says that the British Government will lose India within the next fifty years !

He thinks that natives are discontented and anxiously await an opportunity of driving out Englishmen from the country ! They will destroy all the railways, telegraphs, colleges, &c., in a single day ! Surely Mr. Meredith Townsend is a prophet whose special mission is to give timely warning to the British Government ! No other man dreamt of such things before. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Meredith Townsend is led to think that the natives of India will rebel *en masse* against the British Government when the friendship and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled are becoming stronger and stronger every day, and the latter are ready to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of the Government. Even the *Pioneer*, the bitterest enemy of this country, has been obliged to admit that educated natives are very loyal and partial to the British Government, inasmuch as they feel that their

prosperity entirely depends on the continuance of British rule in India. There are several reasons why the natives of India are animated by loyalty and friendship towards the British Government. In the first place, they are grateful to it for establishing peace, providing full security of life and property for them, and promoting their welfare. Secondly, they know very well that they are unable themselves to manage the affairs of their country, and that no other European or Asiatic Government can rule over them with such ability as the British. Mr. Meredith Townsend makes a most astounding statement to the effect that men of dark colour cannot make such progress as those of fair complexion. It is true that natives never made such great progress in political matters as Europeans have done during the last one hundred years. But it is folly to say that natives are incapable of making any great progress. In fact Mr. Meredith Townsend is as much justified in condemning natives as being incapable of making progress as a native would have been justified in declaring one thousand years ago that Europeans, who were barbarians at that time, were unfit to learn civilization. It would seem that Mr. Meredith Townsend, who saw India more than thirty years ago, has based his conclusion on his notions of the people formed at that time. He does not know that the India of 1838 is not the India of 1857.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 3rd July, says that Pandit Ajodhya Náth's speech on the National Congress. the Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhya Náth's Lucknow speech on the National Congress is a very able one. There is

no attack in it on the Muhammadan religion, as complained of by some Musalmáns. There are no doubt some hits at the opponents of the Congress which seem to apply specially to Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán, though his name is not mentioned. His followers must have very keenly felt the reference in the speech to the two chapters in the Qurán which inculcate religious toleration. The speech deserves to be written in golden letters. It clearly explains the aims and objects of the National Congress, which appear to be based on sound principles, and it will remove all misapprehensions which

had been created in the minds of some persons. It is to be regretted that the promoters of the National Congress make a great deal of noise and fuss. If they work quietly and persevere, their efforts are sure to be successful. As they are all educated persons, it is impossible that they will do anything against Government. The movement seems to be opposed to Government officers, but they will really get much assistance from it.

Muhammad Nusrat Ali, the Assistant Secretary to the

Catechism published by  
the promoters of the Na-  
tional Congress.

British Indian Association of Luck-  
now, again comments in the *Azad*  
(Lucknow), of the 6th July, on the  
catechism published by the promoters of the National  
Congress and refers to some objectionable passages in the  
pamphlet.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th July, says that the

Suggested dismissal of  
native Government officials  
who read seditious native  
newspapers.

*Civil and Military Gazette* suggests  
that those native Government offi-  
cials who read seditious native news-  
papers should be dismissed from their posts.

Nothing could  
be more objectionable than such a proposal. Government  
has no good means of finding out such officials; private infor-  
mation cannot be depended on in such a matter. Government  
should not stoop to such low expedients. If it desires to  
suppress seditious newspapers, it should do so in a straight-  
forward manner.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 3rd July, is glad  
Sikkim war.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

to say that the British forces have  
succeeded in driving away the Tibet-  
ans from Lingtoo, and that the war is practically at an  
end. The success reflects great credit on the British soldiers,  
and all honour is due to General Graham and other officers  
in charge of the expedition. The question is, What  
advantage has been derived from the war? None whatever.  
The chief object of the Government of India in declaring  
the war was to encourage trade between Tibet and this  
country, but there is little hope that this object will be

attained. On the contrary, the campaign has involved additional expenditure which the Government could ill afford to bear at such a time of financial pressure. Moreover, it is sure to lead to more serious hostilities with the Tibetans in future.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

*Offers of native chiefs to meet the cost of the frontier defences.* that Government should accept the offers made by Indian princes to meet the expenses of the fortification of

the frontier. It does not become Government to accept any aid from feudatory chiefs in time of peace, though it may do so in time of war. The opinion expressed by Fateh Nawáz Jang in London about the Nizám's offer is quite correct. The *Asad* thinks that Government should freely utilize the services of the armies of Native States. The Kashmir forces are employed in Gilgit. Similarly the armies of other States had better be sent to Burma and Chittagong. Such employment will give Government and the native princes an opportunity of finding out the shortcomings of their troops.

Circulation,  
298 copies.

*The Táti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th July, says that Political Agents and Residents in Native States. Native States being the representatives of a just and civilized Government like the British, their conduct should be a model of honesty, uprightness, justice and decency, and they should be anxious to promote the interests of the States. But it is to be regretted that their conduct is found to be just the reverse. Government professes a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States, and says that it simply wishes to keep an eye on the native princes. If this is its only object, why has it appointed Political Agents and Residents who do more evil than good? Is it their only duty to enjoy feasts and engage in dances and sports? Should they allow themselves to become mere puppets in the hands of a few designing officials in the States? Do they consider Native States mines of gold, and are they consequently so anxious to make themselves rich and then to retire as soon as possible? Do Political Agents consider

all their subordinate officers free from fault like angels, and do they consequently not hear any complaints made against them? Do they make tours in winter in Native States in order that their private servants may be able to fleece the people to their hearts' content? If the *Tuti-i-Hind* were to explain these questions at length, the explanations would form a volume and would create a stir throughout the world, and all the civilized nations would be surprised at the revelations. The European officers still continue to pursue the same policy which they did in 1857. When the mal-administration prevailing in a Native State is brought to the notice of the Political Officer concerned and he is asked to interfere, he replies that he has no power to interfere in the internal affairs of the State. But in the opinion of Political Officers it is no interference in the internal affairs of a State to take from a widow all her property by force. The *Tuti-i-Hind* then quotes the comments of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on the conduct of Political Agents and Residents, and says that they seem to look upon Native States as money-making machines from which they can obtain lakhs of rupees at any time they please. Native States cannot be saved from ruin until Government interferes and orders Residents and Political Agents to mend their ways. Mr. Cordery, the Resident in Hyderabad, allowed a favourite of his to cheat the State; and now, when the Commission appointed to enquire into the matter puts him any questions, he replies that he knows nothing. When Major Barr was put in charge of Rewah there were fifty lakhs of rupees in the treasury of that State, but now probably there are not even so many thousand rupees. He has spent all the money in building offices, schools, dispensaries, &c. Although the office buildings have cost a large sum of money, they leak fearfully when there is even a slight shower of rain. Mr. Harris, under whose supervision all the State buildings in Rewah were constructed, has lately been appointed Chief Engineer in Gwalior and spends fifty lakhs of rupees every year on the construction of public works. It remains to be seen what sort of buildings he constructs there.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th July, says that some statesmen in Europe condemn hanging as a barbarous mode of punishment and agitate for its suppression. But in the opinion of the *Azad* the time has not yet come for the discontinuance of capital punishment, particularly in this country. Indeed, the suppression of capital punishment in India would be the signal for an increase in the occurrence of murders. On the contrary, persons condemned to the gallows should be hanged in public streets and not in jails, in order to make the punishment more deterrent. If it be desired to discourage capital punishment, this can be done in a very suitable manner. The Muhammadan law should be forced in this matter and murderers should be exempted from capital punishment with the consent of the heirs of the murdered on payment of suitable blood-money to the latter. The blood-money would be a great help to the heirs of a murdered man.

Circulation,  
690 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 6th July, regrets to say that although local self-government was introduced some years ago, it does not still work very satisfactorily. The difficulty is that the native members of municipal and local boards, whether educated or uneducated, are generally animated by mutual ill-feeling and are unable to work together amicably. There are few places in which natives have been able to take the entire management of local affairs into their own hands. If they cannot conduct even local self-government properly, obviously the introduction of representative government, on which the National Congress lays so great a stress, would not be beneficial to the country. The mismanagement of the Fyzabad Municipal Board clearly shows how premature would be the introduction of representative government at present. The *Oudh Akhbár* then quotes the comments of the *Pioneer* of the 23rd June on the unsatisfactory state of municipal administration in Fyzabad and publishes a communication on the same subject which the editor of the *Oudh Akhbár* has received from a correspondent

at Fyzabad. The correspondent gives the substance of the memorials which have been submitted by some inhabitants of the place to the Deputy Commissioner against the municipal board, and mentions the grounds on which the nine members of the board have tendered their resignations.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th July, says that the police assault on the editor of the *Riyazu-l-Akhbár* at Gorakhpur demands immediate attention. It shows that the complaints published in that newspaper against the local police officials were well founded. There is no doubt that the high-handedness of the police has increased to a very large extent. At every place they readily beat poor men, ill-treat even respectable persons, take vegetables, wood, tobacco, and other such things from the sellers free and get up false cases. The assault committed on the editor of the Gorakhpur newspaper is calculated to grieve all the members of the fourth estate. If the district authorities do not properly punish the police, the public will be justified in assuming that the assault was committed at their instigation. It will be a matter of deep regret if the police are allowed to ill-treat in this way editors who are the best informers and friends of Government and the people. When all English and native newspapers are unanimous in condemning the police, why does not Government, so to speak, take out their fangs in order to prevent them from biting the people. The *Nasim-i-Agra* suggests that all editors should send a memorial to Government against the police. Government had better abolish the Department and make some arrangements for watch and ward.

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 8th July, in continuation of its previous article on the Income-tax at Agra. working of the Income Tax Act at Agra, gives the names of some persons who, in the opinion of the editor, have been underassessed and mentions the probable income of each of them.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

## POST-OFFICE.

The *Upkárák* (Agra), for July, on the authority of a Post-office and letter-correspondent, is surprised to learn that there is only one post office in boxes in Jaipur. that there is only one post office in Jaipur. The number of letter-boxes, too, is very small. If more post-offices cannot be established, at all events some more letter-boxes should be placed in the city. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent of Post-offices in Rájputána will give immediate attention to the subject.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
156 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 4th July, writing from Mahában, complains that at Mahában thefts and robberies are at present so frequent that the inhabitants of the town are reminded of the days of Mahratta rule. The police protect the people as a wolf would do a flock of sheep. The police administration is a great blot on British rule. On the 7th June, 1888, at 7 P.M., one grocer and two cloth-sellers of Mahában, while returning home from Gokal, were attacked by some thieves on the way near the sugar factory and robbed of the money and cloth they had with them. They went and reported the matter at the police-station, but the police replied that their charges were false and threatened them that if they again spoke of the robbery, they would be arrested and punished. The same night a thief entered a house at Gokal and quietly carried away a child three or four months old which slept with her mother. The child was relieved of its ornaments and left in a field, where it was discovered the next morning. On the 9th June, about 7 P.M., a jamadar and a constable, on their way from Gokal to Mahában, were attacked by two or three bad characters who forcibly took the sword from the jamadar and thrashed him well. Some persons came to his rescue when he raised a cry. The assailants ran away in the meantime, but one man, who is probably innocent, was caught by the jamadar and the constable. An idea of the bravery of the police may be formed from the above incident. The writer then refers to two other cases of thefts and robbery and condemns the Mahában police.

as incapable of protecting the lives and property of the people.

The *Praydg Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 2nd July, is surprised that although the police are appointed to protect the lives and property of the people, they themselves often plunder and even

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A murder alleged to have been committed by a police official in the Agra district.

kill persons. It appears from the *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 15th June, that a man, while lately travelling at a short distance from Agra, went to the nearest police-station on the fall of night and told the official in charge of the station that as he had Rs. 400 with him, he did not consider it advisable to travel further and desired to stop at the station during the night. The police official took the money from the man for safe custody and allowed him to sleep in a bed. Late at night the police official entered into a conspiracy with the constables to kill the traveller and to divide his money among themselves. The man overheard their conversation and quietly climbed a tree and there hid himself. The police official's nephew, who had been out, lay down in the traveller's bed on his return. The police official, mistaking his nephew for the traveller, killed him and buried him in a neighbouring field. Next morning the traveller came down from the tree and demanded his money from the police official. On being questioned, he told the latter how he had saved himself and how the police official had killed his nephew. The police official returned him his money and told him to keep the matter secret. But the matter came to the notice of the authorities and the offenders were tried. Some persons say that the police official was sentenced to death and the constables to four years' imprisonment each, while others say that nothing has yet been done.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 2nd July,

Circulation,  
85 copies.

Pilgrims to Badri Náth deprived of their property by thieves.

writing from Garhwál, complains that pilgrims to Badri Náth are often deprived of their money and things by

thieves, and urges that a jamadar should be appointed to patrol the road between Srinagar and Badri Náth during the pilgrimage season.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	<i>Ahl-i-Sunnat</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	... Muhammad H. & d/ June 21st & 28th,	July 5th	... 100 copies.	
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	... Agra	Urdu	... " "	... Amir Khán	July 4th	" 156 "	
3	<i>Azam-i-Ul-Umar</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	... " "	... Dilawar	June 8th, 16th & 23rd.	... 156 "	
4	<i>Al-Mas'ī-Ulam</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	... " "	... Muqarrab Husain	July 3rd	... 63 copies.	
5	<i>Al-Mur-i-Qāsim</i>	... Chunar	Urdu	... " "	... Hanúmán Prássid	" 6th	... 215 "	
6	<i>Dawn-i-Tasvir</i>	... Singapore	Urdu	... " "	... Bahmanul-lah	" 8th	... 200 "	
7	<i>Aligarh Journal of Aligarh Guests</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	... Gulb Rái	3rd & 17th,	... 600 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government), 35 copies.	
8	<i>Aligarh Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	... Sada Nand	2nd	... 100 "	
9	<i>Zan-e-Ul-Umar</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	... " "	... Amr Ali	1st & 8th	... 4th & 10th,	
10	<i>Al-Mas'ī-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	... " "	... Chandan Lal	7th	... 9th	
11	<i>Al-Bayan</i>	... " "	Hindi	... " "	... Ahmed Ali	6th	... 7th	
12	<i>Bang-i-Banjalis</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	... " "	... Mihir Chand	" 2nd	... 10th	
13	<i>Bang-i-Jinnah</i>	... Benares	Urdu	... " "	... Ram Krishn Varma	2nd	... 4th	
14	<i>Bang-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	... " "	... Kishen Sarup	" 5th	... 5th	
15	<i>Chanda-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	Urdu	... " "	... Raza Ali	" 8th	... 10th	
16	<i>Dawn-i-Ul-Umar</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	... " "	... Thakur Prasad	7th	... 9th	
17	<i>Dawn-i-Ul-Umar</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	... " "	... Muhammad Husain,	2nd	... 4th	
18	<i>Dawn-i-Ul-Umar</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	... " "				

18	<i>Hadsat</i>	Hindi	Gur Datt Sukhs	3rd to 8th ...
19	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Hindi-Urdu	Mahabir Prasad	4th & 7th ...
20	<i>Jaico-i-Fazil</i>	Hindi	Muhammad Khalil	2nd
21	<i>Jam-i-Jameed</i>	Urdu	Jamshed Ali	7th
22	<i>Jebiles Paper</i>	"	"	6th
23	<i>Kanya Kalyan Prakash</i>	Hindi	Saiyid Hassan Jafar,	June 17th & 24th,
24	<i>Kurdish</i>	Urdu	Balbhadr Misr	July 1st
25	<i>Kulfi Putrikha</i>	"	"	For May & June,
		Benares	Muhammad Yaqub...	July 2nd
			Lakshmi Shankar	"
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*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	Date of Paper.	Date of Month.	Circulation.
43	<i>Prayag Sandesh</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	July 2nd	... July 2nd	400 copies.
43	<i>Refie-i-Akhbar</i>	Banaras	Urdu	"	Ghuilm Hussain	" 6th	... 6th	250 "
44	<i>Rai-i-Aseen</i>	"	"	Bi-monthly	Nawab Ali	" 1st	... " 1st	..." "
45	<i>Digestive Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	" 4th	... 4th	491 copies.
45	<i>Zau Frash</i>	Batian	Urdu	"	Mohammed Abdur-Rahman	" 28th	... 7th	150 "
47	<i>British Friend Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Haq.	" 17th & 24th,	... 6th & 7th	150 "
48	<i>Friend</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 2nd & 5th	... 5th & 6th	250 "
49	<i>Sufi'an Kirti Sadhikar</i>	Udaipur	Marathi-Hindi	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	" 2nd	... 2nd	..." "
50	<i>Sidhi Shiksha</i>	Khandwa	Urdu	"	Banali Dhar	" 20th	... 20th	200 copies.
51	<i>Serow-i-Pesdar</i>	Agra	Punjabi	"	Leikhman Anant	" 4th	... 4th	600 "
52	<i>Serow-i-Qasim</i>	Dhamptari	Urdu	"	Ibrah Hussain	" 8th	... 8th	137 "
53	<i>Sela</i>	Moradabad	Punjabi	"	Mohammad Bassi	" 6th	... 6th	60 "
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